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ORNAMENTAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES & MEXICO.

18

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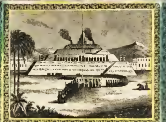

SANTA ANNA.

Chronological and Statistical View of the United States.

Primitive Settlements.	
Jamestown, Virginia,	1608
New-York,	1612
Plymouth, Massachusetts,	1620
New Jersey,	1622
New Hampshire,	1623
Boston, Massachusetts,	1630
Connecticut,	1633
Maryland,	1634
Rhode Island,	1636
North Carolina,	1640
South Carolina,	1662
Pennsylvania,	1682
Georgia,	1733

History.	
Passage of Stamp Act.	1765
First Colonial Congress,	1765
Boston Massacre,	1770
Destruction of Tea at Boston,	1773
First Union Convention,	1774
First Revolutionary Battle, (Lexington,) April	1775
Declaration of Independence,	1776
Surrender of Cornwallis,	1781
Treaty of Peace ratified,	1783
Constitution adopted,	1787
Washington Inaugurated	1789
War with England declared	1812
Peace concluded	1814
Texas admitted, July 4th,	1845
War with Mexico declared	1846
Battles on Rio Grande, and Capture of Matamoras May	1846
Mexico invaded, May	1846
New Mexico and California conquered, August	1846
Monterey in the interior taken, September,	1846

Statistics.		
Population U. S.	1790	3,935,970
" "	1840	17,063,353
Soldiers furnished by various States during the Revolution,		285,913
Present Militia Force,		1,711,342
Amount of Continental money issued,		$358,000,000
Slaves in U. S.	1790	697,897
" "	1840	2,487,355
Domain in 1846, including California and New Mexico, (sq. m.)		2,934,744
Indians,		744,625
Principal Rail-Roads,		
Miles traversed,		3,987
Principal Canals,		39
Miles traversed,		3,587

OREGON.

The Oregon Territory, whose northern boundary was fixed at the 49th parallel of north latitude by treaty concluded at Washington 15th June 1846, contains an area of about 410 000 sq. miles. It stretches along the **PACIFIC OCEAN** a distance of more than 600 miles, where bays and inlets present some of the finest **HARBORS IN THE WORLD**. The climate is much milder and more uniform than that on the **ATLANTIC** coast in the same latitude. Vast tracts of country are capable of a **HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION**, but large portions of it are rugged mountains and barren plains. Its chief river (**COLUMBIA**) was discovered and named by Capt Gray of Boston in 1792 and explored to its mouth by Lewis and Clarke in 1804. In 1811 John Jacob Astor founded **ASTORIA**, a fur trading station, 9 miles from its mouth. The **BRITISH HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY** purchased the post in 1813 and held it till the close of the war. The population of Oregon is about 20 000 whites and half breeds, and from 75 to 100 000 Indians.

The intrinsic value of Oregon to the U. S. is comparatively small but its worth as a western boundary on the Pacific and uninterrupted avenue from thence to the Atlantic sea board, for the immense and rich trade of the **EAST INDIES** is incalculable. It is certain that the construction of a **RAIL ROAD** across the continent, is **FEASIBLE** and will be **SOON** accomplished. Then a journey from ocean to ocean may be accomplished in **8 days**, the distance being about 3000 miles (owing to the necessarily tortuous route). This road will be by far the shortest and cheapest route for the products of the East to reach **WESTERN EUROPE**. By Steam Ships the Pacific may be traversed from China to Oregon in 25 days, to the Atlantic in eight days, and to **EUROPE** in 13 days, so that goods may reach Europe from China in 46 days. Thus, in addition to the vast internal trade which this road will create for us, we may become the **COMMON Carriers For Europe**, in this most lucrative commerce.

GREAT TEMPLE DEDICATED TO THE SUN.

DESTROYED BY CORTEZ IN 1521.

It was finished and dedicated in 1486. It was a place for **Worship** and **Human sacrifice**. Sixty thousand victims perished at its **dedication**, and every part of it was bathed in human blood. It occupied the centre of the city, now the **Great Square**. It was a triple pyramid with a place for sacrifice on the top. It was surrounded by a stone wall eight feet thick, crowned with battlements and ornamented with figures in the form of **serpents**. The interior of the enclosure was paved with **Polished Porphyry**, and was spacious enough to contain **500 Houses**. The wall had four gates, and over each was a military arsenal. From the centre arose the great Teocalli, or Temple. The great Cathedral now occupies its place.

Conquest of Mexico.

1519.

March.—Velasquez, governor of Cuba, sends Cortez, with 11 vessels and 617 men to conquer Mexico.

April.—Lands at San Juan de Ulloa. Meets officers from Montezuma the Mexican King. By presents they try to *persuade* him and finally *command* him to leave the country.

August.—Cortez destroys his vessels, and starts for the Capital. Is joined by native nations tributary to Montezuma.

November.—Reaches the Capital and hospitably received.

December.—Seizes Montezuma for a hostage for the good conduct of his subjects.

1520

May.—Velasquez, jealous of Cortez, sends an expedition against him. Cortez leaves the city to oppose him, and the Mexicans fly to arms.

July 4.—Cortez re-enters the Capital. Twelve of his men are killed. Employs Montezuma to interpose. The King is wounded by a Mexican arrow. Seeing their King fall, the Mexicans struck with horror, fly. Montezuma refuses nourishment, and on the 10th dies.

July 12.—Cortez retreats from the Capital. His retreat is a continuous battle.

July 19.—Encounters in a valley the whole countless multitude of the Mexicans. By a desperate effort, captures their great standard. The Mexicans in despair fly to the mountains. Guatemozin made King.

December.—Cortez prepares to besiege the city.

1521.

August 23.—After a siege of 75 days the city yields and becomes a prey to the avarice and fury of the Spaniards. Mexico is made a province of Spain.

New Mexico and the Californias.

These two extensive territories of Northern Mexico **rich in mines and agricultural products**, have been taken possession of by the military and naval forces of the United States, and will in future form a portion of our already wide domain. They are of far more intrinsic value to us than Oregon, and will form an attractive point for both **foreign and domestic emigration**.

New Mexico is an infant settlement, formed on the upper part of the **Rio Del Norte**, in a fertile tract of land, but having a climate **REMARKABLY COLD**, considering the latitude. A great number of **SHEEP** are reared, of which about 30,000 are sent every year to the southward. It contains some valuable **Copper mines**. Santa Fe the capital contains about 6000 inhabitants, and is the terminus of the **trading Caravan route** from Missouri.

Lower California is an arid and **barren peninsula**, having but few spots capable of cultivation. It is situated between the **Gulf of California** and the **Pacific Ocean**. Several **Missionary stations** have been planted there and a few **settlements of whites** have been attempted. Because of the unfruitfulness of the soil these settlements have nearly **all failed**, and the missionary establishments are in a **languid state**. There are about 5000 **white inhabitants** and converted **Indians**, and 4000 Savages.

Upper California is a vast tract extending north to Oregon. The coast has some **EXCELLENT HARBORS** with plentiful supplies of beef, vegetables, wood and fresh water. It is traversed near the ocean by a **lofty range of mountains**, and contains some of the **richest mines in Mexico**. Along the coast some **Missions** have been founded and settlements of whites. The missions have about 7000 converts, mostly Indians. They have belonging to them about 300 000 **head of Cattle** and carry on an extensive trade in **HIDES**. These countries are destined to become important acquisitions to our **REPUBLIC**.

MEXICO.

Mexico is an extensive country, occupying the southwestern portion of North America, extending from the 15th to 42nd degrees of North latitude, and possessing almost **every variety of climate** except the extreme rigor of northern winters. Much of the surface is elevated, and its broad plateaus or table lands afford grazing for **millions of wild cattle** and facilities for the production of every kind of grain. It is rich beyond estimation, in mines of gold and silver. The race of men who occupied the country when first discovered by Europeans, were called Aztecs, not aborigines of the soil, but **conquerors from the North**, and possibly emigrants from Asia. They had greatly progressed in the arts and refinements which tend toward a high civilization; Montezuma, their king, was surrounded by costly grandeur; Magnificent **cities**, extensive **viaducts** and **aqueducts**, splendid **palaces** and **temples**, the rich productions of **painting** and **sculpture**, and extensive attainments in **science** and **literature**, were characteristics of his Empire. Nothing now remains to tell of the greatness of that fallen kingdom, but a few **mouldering ruins** embosomed in almost interminable forests.

History.	
Conquered by Cortez and made a province of Spain	1521
Governed by Spanish viceroys nearly 300 years.	
Revolution breaks out	1810
Declared independent	1821
Iturbide, a military chief, declared Emperor	1822
Is dethroned and banished	1823
Federal Republican Constitution adopted	1824
Divided into 13 States, 4 territories, and a Federal district,	1832
State Legislatures abolished	1835
Santa Anna made Dictator	1835
Texas and other states rebel	1835
Texas declared independent	1836
Santa Anna banished	1845
Recalled and made commander-in-chief, Sept.	1846
Constitution of 1824 restored and provisional President appointed	1846

Statistics.	
Area (sq. m.)	905,256
Annual produce of mines	$68,800,000
Population	8,000,000
Native Mexicans or Indians	4,000,000
Roman Catholic Priesthood	10,000
Public debt in 1844	$16 900 000
Production of Gold and Silver from 1790 to 1830	$850,000,000

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1846 by HUMPHREY PHELPS in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York.—— Published by H. PHELPS No. 144 Fulton Street near Broadway NEW YORK

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